REGISTERED No. 79.—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,502.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Tuticorin	16
" Rumboo	9	" Colombo	17
" Vingorla	9	" Galle	18
" Carwar	10	" Negapatam	21
" Mangalore	11	" Madras	23
" Cannanore	12	" Coconada	25
" Tellicherry	12	" Vizagapatam	26
" Badagherry	13	" Bimlipatam	26
" Calicut	13	" Gopalpore	27
" Tanore	14	" False Point	28
" Cochin	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	30
" Alleppy	14		

The British-India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Tellicherry, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

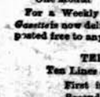
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1873, at noon.

	Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSHIRE	19
" Kurrachee	March 4	Arrive Fao	19
" Guadur	7	" Kowet	19
" Muscat	7	" Bushire	21
" Bunder Abbas	9	" Linga	26
" Linga	11	" Bunder Abbas	29
" Bahrein	11	" Muscat	30
" Bushire	13	" Guadur	April 1
" Fao	15	" Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSHIRE	16	" BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch the Steamer to Kurrachee on SUNDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KUTTANNUR, 1,200 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. Richmond, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 1st March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Asban, Commander.

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Matthews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare.....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

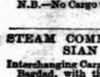
Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a NURSE ON BOARD. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board.

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

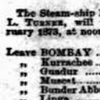
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 28TH FEBRUARY.

CALLING AT MALTA.



THE new Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,826 Tons, 250 Horse Power, classed 20 A 1 at Lloyd's, and built specially for the East India Trade, has very superior accommodation for EIGHT PASSENGERS. The Cabins are furnished so that they can be occupied by TWO FAMILIES, for whom special terms can be arranged.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
" Southampton	£ 30
" Malta	£ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

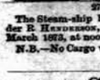
For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., gents.

Bombay, 18th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Adria	£22	£15	£4
Goa	26	22	8
Port Said	28	24	9
Alexandria	28	24	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1872.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain H. D. Shalland, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. William Soames, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Corbin, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in March next.

Fare.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500
For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£16-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1873.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	" 3 8
Third Class	" 1 8
Horses	" 4 0
Carriages	" 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,752 "	600 "	on 17th "
AUSTRALIA	3,948 "	600 "	on 31st "
KHEDIVE	3,742 "	600 "	on 14th April.
CATHAY	3,283 "	600 "	on 28th "
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 "	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY AND GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 5 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40

By order of the Trustees, the following jewellery, as:—Earrings, necklace, pearls, riffools, diamond booty rings of diamonds, emerald pearls and peeroon, gold bangles, gold sakls, lockets, goongries, haddies, coral beads, snuff-boxes, silver rosewater bottles, toys of different patterns, silver cup and saucers, plates, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Plated ware, &c., at Kalbadevee Road, Bible Depository.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction (at the abovementioned place) the property of a gentleman changing his residence consisting of cut, liquor, wine, claret and champagne glasses, wine and sodawater tumblers, wine coolers and finger cups, plated tea services, candlesticks with shades, spoons and forks, ivory handle table and dessert knives, table and hanging argand lamps, blackwood carved circular, pier, canup dressing and wash hand tables, drawing-room carved pendian, easy arm and without arm chairs, Cleopatra sofa and conversation and reclining couches, double and single screens, bookshelf, medicine chests, English carpet, writing table, presses, wardrobe, and child cradle.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from the 25th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A full-sized Slate Billiard Table, by Bennett, in perfect order, has been little used, and was bought by the owner new, about 3 years ago, it has the reputation of being one of the best private Billiard Table in Bombay, and is only parted with in consequence of the owner having no Billiard-room in the house he has just gone into.

The Table was lit by a Gas Sunlight, and there is consequently no lamps belonging to it. Price Rs. 850.

LIST OF CUES.

3 Full-sized Billiard Balls.
12 Pool Balls.
2 do. do. Extra.
12 Sand Cues.
2 Rests, 1 large and 1 small.
2 Large Cues.
Billiard and Pool Markers.
1 Brush and Iron.
Printed Rules.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, comprising fine Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Henry M. nty, Esq., the same comprises:—set of richly engraved and star cut glassware, handsome Bohemian glass dessert set, handsome dinner, breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, and pickle frames, ice tankard, tea set, waiter, butter pot, a set of electroplated thread pattern spoons and forks, an artistically designed 6 light candelabra, single and double branched table candlesticks, silver cutch work mufflineers, cutlery, a single barrelled rifle by Wesley Richards, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 14 persons, side board, dinning room chairs, dumb waiter, book case, folding and partition screens, circular and card tables, whatnots, easy and drawing room chairs, half backed sofas, 3-seated ottoman, a first class grand square piano by Broadwood and Son, Brussels drawing room carpet, plated 3 light hanging and and lamp, teapoys, hatstand, English brass and teakwood four post bedsteads, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe clothes and gown presses, towel horses, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils, valuable books, superior wines and spirit, choice plants, Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, child's perambulators, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome Grey Arab Charver, choice Plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Hasard.

Full particulars will be give hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, Books, &c. &c., at Mahim, next to Mr. Viegas.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at his residence at Mahim, next to Mr. Viegas, the valuable household furniture, plate, platedware, books, &c. &c., of a gentleman leaving the presidency, the same consists of carved blackwood tables, chairs, card, music and bookstands, couches, tea pays, screens, washing stands, towel horse, Bengal cots, chest of drawers, camp cots, large solid brass bedstead complete, large almirahs, thermometer, double barrelled gun, revolver pistol, table ornaments, medicine chests, carpets, coir and China mattings, a large collection of valuable books, copper cooking pots, utensils, &c., dispense articles, &c. &c.

Two 14 inches Dumpy level with tepod, complete.
Two 14 " Sopwith levelling staves, complete.
Rifle central fire by Daw, with complete apparatus, 12 bore.
Gun 12 bore pin fire, with complete apparatus.
Carnet a piston.
Ballad horn.

At 1 P.M.

1 Park Phaeton.
1 Shigram.
1 Powerful Horse.
Lady's and Gentleman Saddles.
Property will be on view 3 days previous to the sale.

NOTICE TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND SPINNING COMPANIES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises (if not previously sold by private contract) the plant, materials and sheds of the Mayo Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory, situated in Upper Duncan Road, consisting as follows:—

A Crighton's whole Opener with all the latest improvements.
A Second-hand Six Horse Power Portable Engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth. (Boiler Inspector's certificate just granted.)
A corrugated Iron Shed.
Two tiled Sheds.
Also—Belting, Shafting Pullies, Platform Weighing Machine, Willow, Tanks and other miscellaneous tools and implements.

To those who may wish to make a private offer for the whole Factory as it stands, it is guaranteed that it is now in good working order, the only reason for selling being the want of proper management.

The attention of upcountry cotton merchants and others is also invited to the machinery.

For further particulars apply on the premises or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 P.M., at their Auction Rooms, the following:—

Invoice of Stationery, comprising Envelopes of various kind and sizes, Note and Letter Papers, Foolscap Ink, Writing Slates, Slate Pencil, &c., &c.

15 Reams Superfine Laid Medium, 1 lb.
45 do. Extra do. do. 13 and 18 lbs.
3 Cases consisting Pictures and Looking-glass.
150 Pieces White Muslin.
2 Bales Shirtings.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY the 1st proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4½ P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Bhicajee Ramjee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jeewajee Visram Bhoky (an Insolvent).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with messuage, tenements, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate Shaik Abdoola Packmony Street, near Bhendy Bazar in the Sub-district of Shree Bholeshwer and bounded east by the Shaik Abdoolla Packmony street, the west by the sweepers passage, the south charitable property of Meer Jr bezally bin Mahomed Raja, the north by the house of said Bhicoo Ramjee, and containing by admeasurement 135 5/9 square yard more or less entered in the book of the Collector of land revenue under No. 2679 and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 1.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.'s ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK, AND OF A CONSIGNMENT OF WELL SELECTED SAMPLE GOODS.

Under instructions from the Shippers,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the premises of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER and Co., Hunuman Street, Fort, the following valuable and well selected assortment of goods, extra at one dispatch boxes with Hobb's patent lock and separate lock-up compartment inside, perfume distributors invaluable to invalids, Austrian bent wood folding chairs with arms, glass show cases, oval mirrors, cheval glasses, carved blackwood furniture, revolvers by Dean, and by Beattie with leather holsters, atmospheric churns for making butter from fresh milk, Aitken's charcoal filters wickered over, brass and iron four-post bedsteads by Peyton and Peyton, and other well-known makers, Tapestry and Brussels carpeting, Scanned wash stands complete with jug and basin, Japanned toilet services, best block tin French coffee pots, cockeroach traps, Yeatman's celebrated yeast powder, French perfume cases, statuettes of Prince Bismarck, mahogany dressing glasses with marble slab, walnut and blackwood furniture, musical boxes, glassware, telescopes, binnacles, engraving presses, oil paintings, Parisian vases, oleographs, chromo-lithographs, photographs, guns, revolvers, dispatch boxes, sewing machine, writing desks, carpet bags, portmanteaus, courier bags, powder flasks, shot belts, silver plated ware, cutlery, overland trunks, ice making machines, stationery, cabinets, hanging lamps, Parian ornaments, jewellery, glass show cases, gold picture, frame moulding, pat nt bill files, Phantom bicycle, &c. &c.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, AND FULL SIZED SELF-ACTING ORGANS.

These organs are of the best manufacture with full compass of tube-, and in power equal to a large band, one has 12 barrels with selections from the finest operas, as well as choice, dance, and song music. The other has 6 barrels with similar assortment of music though more limited in quantity. These fine instruments are invaluable for dinner or evening entertainments, producing as they do an incessant flow of music with no cutting off beyond the prime cost. The oftener played on the better they are, and spare barrels of new music can be obtained from time to time at from £5 to £10 per barrel, comprising several tunes.

N. B.—Will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Jacquesons Champagne in quarts, price Rs. 20 per dozen.
C. S. Campbell & Co.'s Amontillado and dry sherry, Dufouis pale brandy, and Sparkling moscello, very few boxes.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1873.

GRAND REVIVAL OF THE

TICKET OF LEAVE.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—MEMBERS are informed that the CLUB has REMOVED to the ROOMS over Messrs. WALLACE & Co.'s Offices, Fort.

24th February 1873.

FENCING KIT.

Foils; Single Sticks;
HAND GUARDS; LUNGING PADS;
Jackets; Masks;
and
ACCOUTREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

HARMONIUMS,

BY BIETHEIMER OF STUTTGART.

Solid Oakwood Case, made to stand the Climate of India These Harmoniums have an arrangement for excluding rats and vermin from the interior, from Rs. 175 to Rs. 600.

PRICES ARE FIXED EXTREMELY LOW TO ENSURE A SPEEDY SALE.

LANDED, PER S.S. ERL KING,

A FEW

COOKING STOVES.

THE VICTORESS, Nos. 6 & 7,

BY SMITH AND WELLSTOOD, GLASGOW.

BLOCK TIN HOT WATER PLATES.

IRON GALVANIZED BATH TUBS.

27 BY 37 INCHES.

WALL PAPERS,

VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS,

TO BE SOLD AT COST PRICES TO CLEAR THE STOCK.

TABLE COVERS,

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS,

TO BE SOLD A COST PRICES TO CLEAR THE STOCK.

TABLE LINEN,

COUNTRY MADE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH,

OF VARIOUS SIZES.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

C. DERMER'S EXHIBITION!

THE MOST PLEASING, AMUSING, NOVEL AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT YET OFFERED TO A BOMBAY PUBLIC.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3 0	Gallery	Rs. 1 0
Stalls	2 0	Pit	0 8

Plan of Dress Circle may be seen and Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE HANDBILLS!!!

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

SPORTING.

HORSES ENTERED for the 2nd DEALERS PLATE will be aged and measured at the STEWARDS STAND, BYCULLA, on SATURDAY, the 1st March, next at 7 A.M. This NOTICE is SUBSTITUTED for that dated the 19th instant.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.

22nd February 1873.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS:

C. W. CARR & Co.....Calcutta.

CARR & SON.....Conduit Street, London.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL.

The DISPENSING CHARGES of this Establishment are 30 per Cent. lower than those of any other European House in India.

ACCURACY!

ECONOMY!

DISPATCH!

ROSS AND COMPANY,

5, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £109 to £223
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £320
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £365
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £500
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £866
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.

		Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	"	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	"	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	"	3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	"	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves.....	"	2 12

Nett.

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Realm, Sura, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6 8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Royal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.

Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ...	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 8
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester...	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS.

	Rs. a.	All new Patterns.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0	
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8	
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each..	6 9	
Badham's Spun Silk...	12 0	
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0	
Badham's White Shirts, p.doz.	60 0	

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.

Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb.....	1 0
Coloured " " "	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.

Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with Brass Chin Straps & Spikes	33 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.

English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ doz. for	20 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Bank	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do... ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China...	60 Do. do. ...	223

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed quiet but steady with prices ruling in favour of buyers. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 4 0 to Rs.	4 4 6
,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,, 4 12 0 to ,,	4 12 6
,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	,, 5 10 0 to ,,	5 11 0
,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 ,,	,, 5 12 0 to ,,	5 13 0
,,Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 2 9 to ,,	2 3 0
,, Printing	26 ,,	30 ,,	3 ,,	,, 2 5 6 to ,,	2 6 0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 in. 39 yds. 7½ lbs.	Rs. 5 7 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,,	,, 4 4 6
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,,	,, 5 10 0
750 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,,	,, 5 11 0
125 ,, M. G. Prints	33 ,, 25 ,,	,, 4 12 0

COTTON.

The market closed dull, with a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The following are our closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 227	to Rs. 228
,, Akote ,,	at ,, 232	to ,, 233
,, Broach M. G. ,,	at ,, 255	to ,, 256
,, Bimgunghaut ,,	at ,, 259	to ,, 261
,, Dhollerah (May delivery)	at ,, 222	to ,, 223

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have taken place on Saturday :—

25 candies	New Cutch.	(Ready)	at Rs. 215
40 ,,	,, Agra	(,,)	at ,, 150
25 ,,	,, Verav. I	(,,)	at ,, 214
50 ,,	,, Agra	(,,)	at ,, 246
100 ,,	,, Bimgunghaut	(,,)	at ,, 259
25 ,,	,, Nugger	(,,)	at ,, 224½
1.0 ,,	,, Akote	(,,)	F.P.B.at ,, 230 to 239½
50 ,,	,, Khandesh	(,,)	B. S...at ,, 214½
25 ,,	,, ,,	(,,)	F P.B.at ,, 222
150 ,,	Old Dhar Sawgunned	(,,)	at ,, 221
25 ,,	,, ,,	(,,)	at ,, 223

METALS.

There continues an active demand for Copper and Iron, but the other descriptions are quieter. The following sale is reported :—

1,500 cwt. Spelter English ... Rs. 97 per cwt.

YARNS.

The market has been very quiet, and no sales were reported on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.—19TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102-4, and small sums at Rs. 102-6 to 102-8.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-14.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND FEBRUARY.

London ...	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Gur bills	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds ...	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice ...		£3 5s.
Trieste ...		£3 5s.
Liverpool ...		£3 10s.
Havre ...		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 7 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4) per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ...		Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Joshua	Mount ...	Shields, Sept. 5.
	Chaldea (s) ...	Lewis ...	Calcutta, Jan. 31.
23	John Adamson ...	Gaine ...	Aden, Feb. 15.
	Pehlwan ...	Correya ...	Anjunwell, Feb. 22.
	Ormen ...	Iqbal ...	Newcastle, Oct. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Assyria (s) ...	Howell ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner ...	Sadasivegur, &c.
23	Clifford (s) ...	Walsham ...	London.

The brig M. A. Cadur Bux, Pilsy, to Colsagurpatam and Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—

Feb.		
19	Commanded (s) ... Merchantman ...	London. Mauritius with returned emigrants.
	H. M. S. Czarewitch. ...	Visagapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 19	Oriental (s) ...	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel (s), 50 barrels alum, Godoo Nundjee; 100 barrels alum, Merarjee Nathu.

FROM LONDON.

Virago (s), 9 bales paper, Canjee Ebram Noor Mahomed; 800 kegs paint of sorts, N. and B. Wadia and Co; 75 cases oilmanstores, and 2 cases haberdashery, The L. A. and American Co; 245 casks pale ale, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

West Australian, 53 packages sodawater bottles, Henry Rogers; 20 cases paper, John S Elmore and Co.; 50 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 10 cases salad oil, Bouveriaille and Sibille.

Persia (s), 100 cases brandy, Bonneviille and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greenie, 28 bales cotton, M. Jaitha; 19 bales skins, W. N. Murcer and Co.

Phœnicurus, 79 bales hemp, M. Nathoo; 40 bales orchilla weed, F. Khakey; 89 bales cotton, R. Stewart and Co; 445 bundles galls, S. Salimahomed and Co; 25 cases gum, P. Jewraz.

Earl King (s), 4 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 223 bales cotton, Perl. Cassels and Co.

Redcwater (s), 229 bales cotton, N. Maneckjee and Co; 65 bales cotton, S. Hubbart and Co; 88 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 130 bales cotton, G. Tippet and Co.

Colombo (s), 180 bales cotton, N. Maneckjee and Co; 516 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

Hindostan (s), 40 b les wool, B. Carjee.

Whitburn (s), 14 bales cotton, C. Mitchell and Co; 100 bales cotton, and 50 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co; 29 bales cotton, and 50 bales wool, N. Khattow; 2 bales hides, M. A. Rassool; 50 bales cotton, K. Jewrej; 1 case shawls, H. A. Alla; 200 bales cotton, H. Nixon and Co.

North Tyne (s), 100 bales cotton, F. Muir and Co; 49 bales cotton, B. Ambaidas; 50 bales wool, M. Hurry; 50 bales wool, D. Rattonsey.

European (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Clarson and Co.; 60 bales wool, J. D. Varria; 150 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Ariel (s), 108 bales cotton, N. Sorabund; 33 bales hemp, P. Pestonjee; 400 bundles nux vomica, G. Madowjee; 70 bales cotton, P. Nowjee; 630 bundles galls, C. Nanjee.

Virgo (s), 160 bales cotton, Young and Co.

Sterling (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 3 boxes skins, Sir C. Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 80 bales cotton, H. B. Touch and Co.

Hindostan (s), 48 packages country drugs, S. Tychjee and Co.

Orissa (s), 81 bales cotton, H. B. Touch and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 1,657 bags teel seed, W. Nicol and Co; 255 bags gingelly seed, S. Tychjee and Co; 350 bags gingelly seed A. Riebe and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lady Clare (s), 16 bales hides and 4 bales skins, F. Scott and Co; 200 packets myrabolams, and 2,500 bundles coir, A. Riebe and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 180 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 38 packages red raisin, E. F. Momed; 50 bales twist, and 25 bales cotton, E. Noordin and Co; 45 bales cotton, D. Jusomull; 1 bale cotton, M. Vizbhoocan; 50 bales cotton, H. E. Elias; 50 bundles gunda horns, 627 piece E. teeth, and 100 cases olibanum, J. Peerbhoy; 25 chests opium, C. Ebram; 6 chests opium, J. Bassarliall; 100 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 22 chests opium, N. Kessowjee; 2 chests opium, H. Hurdeedass; 34 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy; 22 chests opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 12 chests opium, H. E. H. Habibbhoy bale cotton, E. Noordin and Co; 26 cases olibanum, K. Nanjee; 94 bundles shavkins, 10 bundles fishmaws, K. Abdoola; 28 chests opium, S. Soobdayal; 15 chests opium, H. Narsingdass; 4 chests opium, T. Setaram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan (s), 1 chest opium, S. Googulkeson; 12 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy; 37 chests opium, J. Dalsookras; 30 chests opium, B. and Hormusjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

James, Lieutenant, 10th Light Infantry, on leave, from Cawnpore.

FEBRUARY 21.

Lumsden, Major General, Quartermaster General, Bengal, on leave, from head-quarters.

Tanner Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.

Gibbs, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from Madras.

Kirk, Lieut., 22nd Regiment, on duty, from Poorundhur.

FEBRUARY 22.

Brown, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mecan Meer.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Orwin, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Warden Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

FEBRUARY 22.

Baillie, Captain, 2nd Foot, on duty, to Belgaum.

Boyle, Lieutenant, 43rd Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, to Cannanore.

Brownlow, Lieut-nant-Colonel, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Seetapore.

Halseberg, Surgeon Major, Medical Staff, on duty, to Kirkee.

Hilton, Captain, 72nd Regiment, on duty, to Umballa.

MacAndrew, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Lucknow.

Woods, Vet. Surgeon, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Dinapore.

Maitland, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Meean Meer.

Ward, Lieutenant, Bengal R. H. A., on duty, to Morar.

Barclay, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.

Bourne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Kamptee.

Wellesley, Captain, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, to Bangalore.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Peters, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, to Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 23.

Miller, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Nagpore.

Wakefield, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Nagpore.

Atkinson, Captain, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to join, to Kohat.

Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Rangoon.

Showbridge, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

The following officers will sail to-day for England and other ports :—

Lumsden, Maj. General, Quarter Master General, Bengal, on furlough, to England.

Garstin, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Muir, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Macnaughten, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Rajkote.

Corbyn Surgeon Major, Bengal Civil Surgeon, on duty, to Bareilly.

Le Grice, Captain, Bengal R H A, on duty, to Rawul Pindee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 22nd February 1873.

The Officer Commanding 3rd Hussars is authorized to issue daily to the horses of his regiment stationed at Mhow, 200 lbs. Lucerne, for one month, from the 1st instant, inclusive.

The Officer Commanding D Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, was authorized to issue daily to each of 28 horses in his Battery, 2 lbs. of gram and 5 lbs. grass extra for one month, from 1st to 31st May 1871.

Col. J. C. Haller, R. A., is appointed to command the troops proceeding to England in Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Jumna on the 26th instant.

Staff Assist. Surg. R. C. Eaton is transferred from the medical charge of B. Bat. 9th Brig. R. A. to General duty, Presidency, on being relieved by Asst. Surg. Greig.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Division Order, dated 3rd Feb. 1873, appointing Lieut. Smith, 40th Foot, Station Staff Officer at Indore, from the 5th instant, vice Lieut. Dickson.

Surat Station order, dated 11th February 1873, appointing Lieut. Fells, 26th N. I., Station Staff Officer.

45th Regt. N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 12th February 1873, directing Capt. Sandwith to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Lieut. Col. R. E. Whitehead, 58th Foot, from 16th to 28th Feb. 1873, in extension, to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate.

Col. W. B. Grey, S. C., from 24th Jan. to 8th Feb. 1873, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 18.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. R. W Barlow, Ag. Collr. and Mag. of Chingleput, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 14th proximo.

Mr. A. T. Arundel, Offg. Additional Sub Collr. of Tinnevelly privilege leave for three months.

Mr. A. C. Lawford, Offg. Dist. Engr., South Canara, two weeks' privilege leave.

Mr. K. D. P. R berts, Ex. Engr. of the 4th grade, one month's preparatory leave from 24th March.

The Right Hon. the Gove. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. Octavius Butler Irvine, to act as Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool during the absence of Mr. Chase on leave, or until further orders.

Lt. R. G. Hodgson, to act as Supt. of Police, Malabar, during the absence of Maj. Davies on privilege leave, until relieved by Capt. Hole.

Capt. Frederick Hole, Ag. Cantonment Mag. of Cannanore, to act as Supt. of Police, Malabar, during the absence of Maj. Davies on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt. Thomas Key Guthrie, Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, to act as Supt. of Police, 1st grade, during the employment of Maj. Cloete on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. Alexander Tulloch Rolland, Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, to act as Supt. of Police, 1st grade, during the employment of Capt. Hightower on other duty, or until further orders.

Surg. William Farquhar Davis, M.D., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer at Coonoor, with charge of Kotagherry, to be Medical Officer at Ootacamund, vice Surg. Pearl, whose tour of duty expires.

The services of Maj. R. A. Walters, Supt. of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The two years' furlough, with a month's subsidiary leave, granted conditionally to Mr. A. J. Stuart, Acting Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of the Godavery District, in the Fort St. George Gazette of 26th Oct. 1871, page Judicial Department 1642, is cancelled at his own request.

The Govr. in Council directs the abolition of the Additional Principal Sudr Ameen's Court at Mangalore, and the Establishment of a Principal Sudr Ameen's Court at Cuddalore, from and after the 15th March 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Col. J. Loudon, of the Staff Corps, Ag. Commy. Genl., to be Commy. Genl., vice Col. Miller, who has vacated.

Col. J. P. Watts, of the S. C., Ag. Depy. Commy. Genl., to be Depy. Commy. Genl.

Lt.-Col. G. A. Walker, of the S. C., Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class.

Maj. B. H. W. Magrath, of the S. C., Ag. Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class.

Lt.-Col. J. C. Macdonald, of the S. C., Ag. Depy. Asst-Commy Genl., 1st class, to be Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class.

Maj. R. F. Heysham, of the S. C., Ag. Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl. 2nd class.

Capt. A. F. Laughton, of the S. C., Ag. Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, to be Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st cl ss.

Capt. G W. Cole, Cadre 41st Regt. N. I., Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl, 2nd class.

Lt.-Col. Napier George Campbell, R. A., Supt. of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, to act as Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col. R Cadell or until further orders.

Lt. Col. Eardley William Childers, R. A., Commsy. of Ordnance 1st class, to act as Supt. of the Gun Carriage Manufac ory during the absence on other duty of Lt. Col. N. G. Campbell or until further orders.

Surg. Maj. Charles Murray Duff, M. D., to be Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals with permanent rank from the 12th Feb. 1873, vice Blacklock deceased, subject to H. M's. approval.

Maj. R. A. Walters of the S. C. to officiate as Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt.-Col. J. Michael or until further orders.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Maj. Genl. H. Pritchard, of the S. C., as Depy Judge Advocate Genl.

Surg. William Henry Harris, M.D., having completed twenty years' service, to be Surgeon-Major.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col. R. Cadell, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, As. Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines and Lt.-Col W. H. A. Butler, of the Infy., on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The furlough to Europe granted in G. O. G. No. 295, dated 12th Dec. 1872, to Col. W. S. Simpson, of the S. C., is cancelled at his own request.

Under the provisions of para. 4 of G. O. G. G No. 737 of 1872 Capt. G. C. Foord, of the S. C., is permitted to retire from the service on a special annuity of £16 per annum, from the 8th April 1873.

*Madras G. O. G. 9th August 1872 No. 109.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 6th February 1873.

Maj. M. R. Bourne, S. C., to General Duty, Kamptee.

The undermentioned officer has passed the high proficiency test in the Persian language :—

Capt. Francis Harding Tyrrell, 3rd Regt. P. L. I.

Capt. W. N. Wroughton, from Adjt. 33rd N. I. to Offg. Qr Mr. 25th N. I.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.**

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MILITARY ITEMS.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Province, Punjaub, and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.

GENERAL NEWS—
The Camp of Exercise.
The Future Black Country of India.
Arrival of the Troop-Ship Serapis.
Foundering of the s.s. Knight Templar.
Imports of Raw Cotton into Bombay.
Bombay Cotton Crop Report.
Cotton Exports from Sind.
Viceregal Legislative Council.
Bombay Gun Club.
The Old Ruphoian Dinner.
Beloochistan News.
Delivery of the Pondicherry Mails.
The Durbar at Hassan Abdul.
The Cost of the Zanzibar Expedition.
Colonels' Allowances.
Will the Brahmos Embrace Christianity?

NEWS LETTERS—
Aden.
Kurrachee.
Rajcote.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
India and England.
The Land Acquisition Act at Tanna.
The S. P. G. in Madras.
The Carwar Railway Again.
The Use of Sorcery.
The Bombay Exhibition.
The Roads of Bombay.
The Danger England Incurred in 1861.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Poona Division Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Punjaub Orders.

COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List.—Banks—Companies in Liquidation—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, and B. B. & C. I. Railway—Bombay Price Current.

SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
Political Letter.
Weekly Commercial Letter.
Military Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The Navy.
The Army.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873,

ONE RUPEE ADMISSION.

FROM THIS DATE the PRICE of ADMISSION will be ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

20th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments :—

The Office of the three Daily Papers.
The Byculla Press.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.
Messrs. J. & W. Watson, Church Gate Street.
Messrs. Semmly & Co., Fort.
Messrs. S. Rose & Co.,
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., Girgaum and Fort.
Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim & Co., Bellasis Road.
The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.
The Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.
The Manager, Adelphi Hotel.
The Manager, Byculla Hotel.

Single Season Tickets at	Rs	10 each.
Double Season Tickets at	,,	15 ,,
Family Tickets of Three at	,,	20 ,,
Family Tickets of Four at	,,	25 ,,
Family Tickets of Six at	,,	30 ,,

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE, but only AVAILABLE for the PERSON they are ISSUED to.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

10th February 1873.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The BAND of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will PLAY at the EXHIBITION, Victoria Gardens, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until further notice, commencing from THIS DATE.

22nd February 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUXBURY—February 22nd, at Middle Colaba, John Scott, infant son of J. R. Duxbury, Esq., aged 4½ days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRON—February 15th, at Derah Ghazi Khan, the wife of Captain William Barron, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, North-Western Frontier, of a daughter.

BATTERSBY—February 19th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr Richard Battersby, of a daughter.

CARDOZO—February 11th, at Kurnool, the wife of H O'C Cardozo, Esq, Madras Revenue Survey, of a son.

CLIFFORD—February 15th, at Moradabad, the wife of R H Clifford, C. S, of a daughter.

WARDEN—February 14th, at Chittagong, the wife of W. Warden, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PEREIRA—DALTON—February 18th, at Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Very Reverend Father A Chevalier, Christian Alfred Pereira, of Cochin, Malabar Coast, to Grace Victoria Dalton.

DEATH.

NORDMANN—February 11th, at Bhowany, Friedrich Max Theodor Merckl, fourth son of K F Nordmann, Esq, D P W, aged 9 months and 20 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1873.

THE telegram, in to-day's paper, which announces that the English fleet (doubtless the Channel fleet) has been ordered to the mouth of the Tagus, requires a word of explanation. It is not likely that the apprehensions of a revolution in Portugal, which are associated with this statement, would lead to such a formidable demonstration as the appearance of the Channel fleet in the vicinity of Lisbon if the threatened revolution were to be merely an internal one. A brigade or two with, perhaps, a single iron-clad, would be quite sufficient to protect British interests, and the explanation of this naval movement is probably to be found in the further telegrams that "Federalist views prevail "everywhere in the Spanish provinces." There is likely some movement on foot for incorporating Portugal with Spain on a federalist basis, and Portugal may be in danger of invasion, by a Spanish force, or of its Republican and Federalist party otherwise receiving material aid from Spain. A certain mystery hangs over the establishment of the Spanish Republic and over the hesitation of all the European powers to acknowledge it; but it may be cleared up when the mail intelligence of the event arrives. Disturbances in Spain have more than once in late years heralded greater events elsewhere and have had some effect in preparing the way for them.

IT may be interesting to our readers if we remind them at present of some of the public services of Sir Albert Sassoon's distinguished guest Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B, Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, who arrived in Bombay by last mail and remains here, we understand, for a few days before proceeding onwards to his post in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Sir Harry is a striking instance of what ability and energy, when exercised in the public service of Great Britain, may accomplish both for a man himself and for his country. He was, when quite a youth, among the first of the student interpreters attached to the Consular Service which was established in China after the making of the treaty of Nanking in 1842, and early acquired a proficiency in speaking Chinese which has seldom been equalled by foreign officials in the Flowery Land. Attention was called to his great abilities by the valuable assistance which he gave to the late Sir John Bowring in forming the British treaty with Siam, in 1855, but it was not till more than a year after that the name of Mr. Harry S. Parkes—or, as *Punch* called him at that time, "Mr. Harry Sparkes"—became known to the home public, in connection with the famous case of the lorcha "Arrow." At that time Mr. Parkes, though still almost a young man, held the post of Consul at Amoy, but was acting in the more important Consulate of Canton. There had been for some time an intense dissatisfaction among the British community in China with the state of affairs there, and that had been aggravated by some cruel murders of foreigners which the Chinese had perpetrated. Everything was ready for an explosion, and the seizure by the Chinese authorities of the lorcha "Arrow," while it was lying off Canton and carrying the British flag, gave an opportunity for opening the ball. Mr. Parkes took up the matter with his usual promptitude, and finding that energetic expostulation with the Mandarins was of no avail, at once transmitted the matter to Hongkong for the consideration of Sir John Bowring, Her Majesty's Minister and Plenipotentiary for China. Here his responsibility for the China war which ensued may be said to have ended; but at and immediately after the taking of Canton in the commencement of 1858, Mr. Parkes made himself so valuable that it was clearly seen that wherever difficult work was to be done in China—work involving both a knowledge of the Chinese language and people and immense power of bodily activity—he was the man to do it. Accordingly he was made one of the three Commissioners appointed to govern Canton, one of the other two being a French officer, and the other an English military officer. Mr. Parkes, however, was the head and soul of the Commission. On him devolved all the labour of managing Pihquei, the Governor of Kwang-tung, with the lesser Mandarins who had fallen into our hands, who afforded a somewhat dubious aid towards the governing of the city and the preserving of peace in the country immediately around it. Sir Harry had also to be constantly going about the streets of Canton arranging all sorts of affairs, down even to the erection of street signboards for the guidance of the French and English troops. We had opportunity of observing his habits at that time, and they were certainly wonderful. After being engaged with various affairs all day, his office hours seemed to extend up to two in the morning, and yet at daybreak (this was in the month of March, when daybreak was not very early) he would ride out of the Yamun into the streets, alone or accompanied by only a single orderly, though the country gentry around Canton had begun to offer rewards for the heads of foreigners, the perpetration of murders and incendiarisms had commenced within the city itself, and the English official who had been the first to move in the events which caused the war must have been an object of intense hatred to the Chinese, and one who, according to their usual ideas, they must have judged deserving of the most cruel punishment. We have never known any official who in power of work and application of that power was the equal of Sir Harry Parkes except Sir Bartle Frere, whose capacities in that way are so well known both in India and in the India Office. Lord Lytton displayed something of the kind in the Colonial Office, but his being a Minister was a temporary accident in his life, and we are speaking now only of professional English officials, with whom remarkable activity is the exception rather than the rule. We may add also that Sir Harry Parkes was eminently a good man to work with, being punctual, explicit, prompt, not prone to take offence, ready to explain, diplomatic, courteous, and personally and justly a great favourite.

Mr. Parkes, who had by this time been made a C. B., next appeared prominently before the public in connection with the Peking Expedition of 1860, being then attached to Lord Elgin's Mission, and, up to the day of his capture by the Chinese, being most actively engaged in the negociations which were going on and in making arrangements for our army with the Chinese authorities and people. It will be remembered that this expedition arose out of a great naval catastrophe which had occurred the year before at the Peiho, and we note an interesting fact revealed in the letters of Lord Elgin which was not known before the publication of these letters and even yet has hardly been publicly noted. At the time of that catastrophe Sir Frederick Bruce, Lord Elgin's brother, and the British Minister who was then trying to proceed to Peking in order to ratify the Treaty of Tientsin, got a great deal of the miscredit of having asked for and urged on the attack on the Taku Forts in 1859 which ended so disastrously. It now turns out that so far from having asked for anything of the kind, he did all he could to dissuade Admiral Sir James Hope from making the attack at all, and even sent him a formal despatch to that effect. This despatch has never been published, and Lord Elgin states that "Frederick partly "from generosity of character and partly from "sympathy with the Admiral and admiration "of his valour, abstained from stating in his "own justification all the circumstances of the "unfortunate affair at the Peiho." This is honourable to the late Sir Frederick Bruce, though we think he thus acted under a mistaken idea of what his duty to his country required in the circumstances, but is it honourable to Admiral Sir James Hope?

As we have said, Sir Harry Parkes, with his incessant and cheerful activity, was of great service to the Peking Expedition, and it was while in front of the army, along with Colonel Walker, a Deputy Quarter Master General, and others, arranging for camping ground for our troops, that he was seized by the Chinese. The object of his being in front was to arrange so that there might be as little destruction of life and property as possible, but we do not say that he was treacherously seized, for a Quarter Master's work, performed within a few miles of a hostile army, can hardly be covered by a white flag, even if Sankolinsin had understood the meaning of such a flag. The atrocity of the conduct of the Chinese lay not in their seizure of this party but in their after treatment of it, and especially in the cruel tortures and death to which some of its members were subjected. Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch escaped with some little ill-treatment and were given up unharmed when the allied expedition reached the walls of Peking. They seemed to have been fortunate in having been at once sent into the capital and placed in the hands of the higher Mandarins, while the other prisoners were left to the tender mercies of a rude Mongol soldiery; but even then, considering the position he had occupied, it was a marvel that Sir Harry was not put to death *omnibus cruci dibus*. Having been associated with the commencement of the quarrel and on the Peking Expedition being often in the front and engaged in putting in the small end of the wedge, he must naturally have appeared to the Chin

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 31ST JANUARY.

The "Pongo" Battalion, or General Depôt at Chatham, is being broken up, and that station will be in future garrisoned by two complete regiments. Drafts from the depots of the 39th and 48th Regiments are under orders to embark, to join the service companies, immediately, and on the 5th proximo draughts of the 44th, 63rd and 76th Regiments will embark. The remaining portion of the 76th depot proceeds to Bradford, and the depot of the 63rd to Ashton. The remaining five depots, forming the General Depot Battalion, will be moved into the upper Chatham barracks, and the garrison will be composed of the 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment from Chester and the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment from Japan. Detachments of non commissioned officers and men belonging to the Depot Brigade Royal Artillery, at Sheerness and Woolwich, have embarked in the Euphrates for Bombay. Lieutenant G. Price has embarked to join A Battery, 8th Brigade, at Peshawur. The detachment from Woolwich, commanded by Lieutenant W. E. Sharpe, Royal Horse Artillery, will join the 5th Brigade at St. Thomas' Mount, the men of the 8th Brigade going on to Lucknow. The Euphrates steamed out from Portsmouth on Wednesday morning with the following officers on board, in addition to those already mentioned—Lieutenants E C. Ware and R. F. Hamilton, R. A.; Veterinary Surgeon Frost and Mrs. Frost; Quarter Master Briggs, R.A., Mrs. Briggs and two children; Veterinary Surgeon Walter, Mrs. Walter and two children, 15th Hussars; Lieutenant Kennedy, 2nd Battalion 1st Royal Scots; Captain Haleham and Lieutenants Harris and Maul, 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs; Major Osborn, Mrs. Osborn and child, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment; Captain Dizon and Lieutenant Terrier, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment; Captain Tennyson, Mrs. Tennyson; Lieutenant Field and Creasy, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment; Lieutenant Colclough and Lieutenants Roche and Burrowes, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment; Lieutenant Frere and Lieutenant Battalion 21st Regiment; Captain [illegible]tton and two children; Captain [illegible] Hemphill and Mrs. Hemphill, 26th Regiment; Captain King and Mrs. King, 37th Regiment; Lieutenants LeMarchant and Hills, 39th Regiment; Lieutenant Spottiswoode, 43rd Light Infantry; Major Hand, 44th Regiment; Lieutenant Westropp, 41st Regiment; Captain St. John Bailly and Lieutenant Liebenrood, 48th Regiment; Captain Oakes and Mrs. Oakes, 49th Regiment; Lieutenant Boxwell, 51st Regiment; Lieutenant Pitt, Mrs. Pitt and child, 55th Regt.; Capt. Algar, 60th Rifles; Capt. FitzSimon, Mrs. FitzSimon, 62nd Regt.; Surg. Coode, Mrs Coode and child, 76th Regiment; Capt. Hinford and Lieut. Ravenhill, 85th Regiment; Capt. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson and three children; Lieut. Smith, 89th Regiment; Lieut. Dorling, 96th Regiment; Capt Parkinson and Mrs. Parkinson; Lieut. Hesler and Mrs. Hesler, Bombay Army.

The 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment is expected home about the 22nd proximo, when the depot of the 2nd Battalion will then be attached to the 1st Battalion.

Already Sir W. Armstrong and Sir J. Whitworth have engaged to construct guns capable of driving shot right through 24 inches of the toughest iron plating yet turned out; the Woolwich Arsenal authorities are prepared to build guns in comparison with which the "Woolwich Infants" are but small arms; but Mr. Bessemer has promised us a gun which would fire a bolt of 5 tons at the rate of one a minute. So we were told the other night at the United Service Institution by Colonel A. Strange, during the course of a very interesting lecture upon the expediency of mounting heavy guns at sea on swinging platforms on the principle about to be adopted in the construction of the Bessemer saloon. Of course it is palpable to all, and especially to those who saw the efforts of the Hotspur's ponderous guns against the Glatton with the least possible bubble on, how much the rolling of ships in a sea-way must interfere with rapidity of fire and accuracy of aim. Indeed, to strike a low free-board Monitor in an eight knot breeze seems almost impossible. There must be more of good luck than certainty in it. Our sea cannonade is, in fact, no better than a sort of snap-shoot lug, so much so, that it was mentioned in the case of the Monarch that not one shot in ten would hit its mark at a range of a thousand yards. The first thing to secure correct practice from big guns at sea is a steady platform, and Mr. Bessemer's invention promises to secure this principle, and guns fired from suspended platforms will secure to our ironclads the maximum of fighting power. Mr. Bessemer, by substituting spirit levels and electricity, hopes to make the gun fire itself automically the instant it covers the object, and if this self-acting ignition can be brought into practical use, no doubt it will render the fire of broadside and bow guns more effective than it has been hitherto. Artillerists and Naval Architects are and ever will be in constant collision: armour plating, unless something of very much more tough material and lighter in weight than what we now use can be applied to our war vessels' sides, appears to have reached its culminating point. Not so with "The Guns," for, since the nineteenth century dawned up to the present time, such strides have been made in gunnery that Mr. Bessemer's threat to construct guns throwing five-ton bolts, one every 60 seconds, must not be treated with incredulity. I am at the same time incredulous of our ship-building yards ever being able to construct sea-going vessels to fight them. So long as the war of the guns and the plates goes on, so long will the restless brain of man create new means of perforating any plate water can float, and of sinking any vessel or battery capable of sustaining such armour. The Council of the United Service Institution have recommended experiments to be made with Mr. Bessemer's suspended platforms.

The Northumberland is safe in the Somerset Dock at Malta, where she has been carefully examined by Admiral Inglefield and Mr. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the Navy. The prow or beak of the Hercules has penetrated the bottom, immediately below the armour-plating, and therefore in the most vulnerable point, showing how well the ram of the Hercules is placed. The lower strake of the armour is slightly indented on its lower edge. In iron-clads the backing and armour rest on an enormous shelf plate of angle iron, and this is completely smashed through, and without removing part of the armour and backing it is impossible to replace it. To save time and expense, therefore, Mr. Reid, who dispenses with this plate in the construction of his vessels, has suggested the replacing the frame and plating only, without disturbing the horizontal shelf plate, provided the full degree of local strength can be secured. But the seat of the wound must be thoroughly opened up before any definite course can be decided on. The Anglo-Maltese Hydraulic Lift is a great success. No. 1 pontoon was lifted entirely out of the water, submerged, and subsequently refitted with the greatest ease. Admirals Lord Clarence Paget, K.C.B., and Inglefield, as well as Mr Reed, speak very highly of it. Amongst the recent calls to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, appears the name of Captain Bedford Pim, R.N. This excellent officer was one of those forced out of the service by the "liberal" retirement scheme of Mr. Childers. It is rumoured that several other naval officers will shortly be called to the bar. It has often struck me that many linguists in the Indian Army, if they studied and were "called" would do well in India, as not one solicitor in a score—not to mention one barrister out of a hundred—can understand one word their native clients say to them. Lord Chelmsford, before he became a member of the bar, fought at Copenhagen as a midshipman. Captain Pim will contest Gravesend, in Conservative interests, at the next election. He is, I believe, brother to the late Captain Pim, 2nd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry.

The King of the Hellenes, being at variance with the French Republic, has given Sir Hastings Jerverton and the Mediterranean fleet a right royal welcome. So soon as the English ironclad squadron, composed of the Lord Warden bearing the Commander-in-Chief's flag, the Pallas, the Swiftsure and Research, had anchored in the bay of the Piræus, the King came down from Athens, embarked in his yacht the Amphitrite, and offered our Admiral an Audience. On the same evening a grand ball was given at the palace to the officers of the fleet. Next day their Majesties having expressed a desire to visit and inspect the ships, every vessel was dressed, and as the royal barge shoved off from the shore, their ears were greeted by a royal salute, from such ponderous guns as they had never heard before. For some minutes the whole basin of the Piræus was veiled with smoke. Sir Hastings Jerverton and his staff received their Majesties on board the flag-ship, conducted them over her, turned the men to gun drill, and prepared the vessel to ram. The Queen appeared especially delighted with the activity of the men and insisted in firing the whole battery of guns herself, touching the connecting bottom of the electric wires. Under another royal salute the King and Queen then proceeded on board the Swiftsure, where they saw the last appliances of naval architecture and gunnery. Two torpedoes were shot off under water from the quarter of the Swiftsure to an imaginary point in the direction of the Lord Warden. The Queen touched the communicating peg, and instantly two loud explosions followed and huge masses of water were hurled up to the height of the ship's lower mast-head. In the evening their Majesties dined with the Admiral on board the Lord Warden, and after dinner "Jack" danced several hornpipes and sword dances, and sent the Royal party home at midnight well pleased, under another royal salute, and lighted on their way the blue lights from each [illegible].

At Constantinople as well as in European cabinets there is a growing anxiety respecting the Khiva campaign and the line of conduct which England will adopt. It is considered that these movements threaten Turkey in Europe more than British India. A liberal Russian journal—the *Vossiche Gaze te*—reviews a memorial of General Duhamel to the St. Petersburg cabinet, in which he advocates that the Sikhs and Mahomedans should be roused to revolt, and submitting that through Afghanistan is the shortest route to the Indus, Lahore, and Delhi. No one can expect a pertinacious nation like Russia to abandon a policy she has been steadily working out during the whole of this century. There never has been anything uncertain, irresolute, or wavering in her policy, and now, as much as at in any time during the last seventy-two years, does she meditate an attack on India, thinking thereby to strike England in her vulnerable part. It is better that we should see her intentions in their right light; we cannot prevent her fighting her way up to the confines of Afghanistan, indeed it is not desirable that we should make any attempt to do so. Till the final and inevitable struggle comes, and come it will, it is better that we should have them to deal with than the weak turbulent princes and populations now dwelling beyond Shere Ali's confines. It is well known that Napoleon I. entered into negociations with the Emperor Paul to assemble a joint Russo-French expedition of 70,000 men at Astracan, to convey it to Astrabad and thence in fifty days to reach the right bank of the Indus *via* Herat, Firak, and Candahar. This expedition was to have been commanded by General Massena. The firmer our policy, the longer will the ultimate designs of the Russians be postponed. In the meantime, a great majority of European journals are on the side of England, and Austria regards the movements of the armies of the Czar with no friendly eye. Russia has resolved on constructing nine new fortresses on the western frontier in the provinces of Podolia, Volkynia, Grodon, and Conovo, as a rampart against Kaiser William and his army.

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY AGAINST PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur.—Pub: Sir.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The verdict of the jury against Pestonjee Dinshaw and his colleague has created much warm discussion, and the general impression seems to be that the jury ought to have brought in a verdict of "not guilty." How men like Pestonjee and Succaram could have evoked so much sympathy as appears to be felt for them it is not easy to account for; it speaks, however, very little for the morality of the native public generally. When Pestonjee was committed he made a grand flourish about his innocency, which he meant to have established by the "help of God and the light of truth." It was moreover said, that the case was a "get up" of the police, and it was moreover pretty generally given out that even if all the facts of the case were proved under the peculiar features of the case, though morally guilty, he would not be penally liable, and would thus be enabled to walk out of the dock free, if not unscathed. This view of the case so possessed the popular mind, that it was quite staggered when a verdict of guilty was brought in and the culprits received the full measure of the punishment reserved for their crime. The conduct of the jury on this occasion has consequently been subjected to much hostile criticism, and their verdict considered to be biassed and improper. This is just the case of a man who wise in his own conceit makes up his mind that a certain thing will happen, and if it turns out the contrary lays the blame not on his own defective judgment but on the conduct of others. It is desirable, therefore, that the jury engaged in this *cause celebre* should be exonerated from the faults found with them and the popular hallucination as to their conduct dispelled. And first, it is necessary to ask, what is the duty of the jury and what are they required to do? Their duty is simple, to "hearken to the evidence;" when this is done, they have to carefully consider the law as laid down by the judge and then deliver their verdict. To listen to and judge of the facts as brought in evidence before them is their rightful province, and no prudent, sensible body of men would wander out of it. The judge is there, and it is *his* business to direct them as to the law. They have to take the law as laid down by him, and it would be the height of temerity for them to act otherwise. Even if they are judges of law, as well as of facts, (as stated by Mr. Anstey,) their wisest course would be to attend to and be directed by the judge and not by the advocate on points of law. *Prima facie*, at least, the judge must be taken as laying down the law impartially, and in this case there was nothing whatever to show that the learned judge was in any way biassed or prejudiced against the prisoners, although it has been attempted to imply the contrary. The jury, therefore, were perfectly right, and exercised proper judgment in taking the law from the judge rather than from the advocate, howsoever learned and celebrated for his lore he may be. And what was the law as declared by the Court? That the charges were well framed and sufficient, that there was no point of law which the Court thought fit to reserve and that the question of witchcraft did not in any way interfere to prevent the offence charged from coming under the Penal Code. The law (whether rightly or wrongly I don't stop to discuss) was thus conclusively stated by the judge himself, and it was in accordance with the opinion also of the Advocate-General, no mean authority on questions of this description. What were the jury to do but to follow the judge's direction? If the jury, unversed and unpractised in legal lore and incapable of comprehending and appreciating all the nice distinctions and subtleties of law, had presumed themselves to be better judges of law than the judge and advocate-general put together, they would have incurred a heavy responsibility which they were in no way called upon to incur. This being so as to the law what about the facts? It was pretended that the prisoners had a full defence on the merits, but no such defence was even attempted to be set up, and they did wisely, for no jury would have believed the absurd story that Pestonjee's setting about enquiring for a man of *illum*, deliberately visiting him when found, and coolly offering a huge reward for the death of two persons who he plainly intimated were sources of great annoyance to him, was all a matter of joke or at best a scientific experiment. That was the defence on the merits. The defence that it was all a police case was also and from the first abandoned. On the contrary, the chief counsel for the defence highly extolled the conduct of the police throughout this case. The evidence adduced for the prosecution was unimpeachable, and such as the jury were bound to rely upon. The case for the defence rested solely on the question of law as to witchcraft. But the jury were clearly told in the summing up that the question of poison or *illum* made no difference in the law as provided in the Penal Code; that if they believed the evidence laid before them they were bound to convict. Under these circumstances the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and I do not see how they could have done otherwise. It is a verdict such as any body of twelve intelligent, sensible men would have given, and such as all sensible men would expect them to give. I trust, in conclusion, that these remarks will help to set the conduct of the jury in its proper light and put an end to the nonsense talked against them.

Bombay, 22nd February. CIVIS.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A STRAY CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, 19TH FEBRUARY.

So headed—as your very esteemed paper has been void of any news from the S. M. C. of late—not that this station is uninteresting or unimportant, if but one chooses to sit to the duty and performs it gratis.

The station, though large, is just now dull for the very simple reason that they, the upper ten and lower fry, are all at variance and do not meet because one-half says or wants said "grace before meals," and the other half object. Again, some think the introduction of psalm singing at the commencement of a friendly meeting, and before parting, as an infliction and insult in an *invite* to "an evening," and how and when a better state of things can be brought about, though all wish it, none can devise, and so we continue dissatisfied and disgusted until the civilians return and open their doors to dinners and balls, and the officers of that crack regiment, the "Queen's," get up sports, as they are famed for the production of life wherever they go and at all cost.

A serious attempt at murder was lately made by a Goa cook on his mistress, the wife of a pensioner. He was seen the day previous sharpening an old rusty saw, and on being asked by a child, said he intended doing something working in his head, and sure enough, he nearly separated his madam's head in two, but for the timely arrival and assistance of a soldier passing by the house, when the brute attemped suicide, and running with the blood flowing from the self-inflicted wound, he delivered himself up to the police. Neither parties are dead or likely to die, so that the attempted murderer is sure to meet his reward.

Russia is coming and so is the Moburrum, and that constitutes all the principal talk, and I must say, from what I heard all wish for active life, death, or promotion, rather than the present dormant state we are passing through, made more insufferable from the constant irritation caused by retrenchments and dismissal of the servants of Government. Even the unfortunate Warrant Officers of the P. W. D. and Medicos, wearing medals and clasps, and old withal, declare their willingness for a Russian campaign rather than to superintend barracks worked under contracts, and the same with the interior arrangements of the hospitals.

Preparations are being made to give H. E. the Governor a fitting reception on his arrival here, and a ball at the General's is expected.

The weather is really pleasant and the roads superior to yours, and the worst conveyance—a shaky ranger—cannot receive any injury, but rolls as on board without the necessity of having your eyes to hold the horse's head while turning round corners.

*** Will "J. M." favour us with his address?—ED. *B.G.*

SUKKUR, 13TH FEBRUARY.

In my last I promised that I would in my next give a description of Sukkur and its inhabitants.

Sukkur from the river looks certainly very pretty. The houses are all built of a drab-coloured mud, and in a very nice style, something after the fashion of castles—terraced, turretted, and rambling,—some of them being on little hills and overlooking the Indus. There are verandahs with arch ways all along, numberless windows and doors, but of such a make! and such fastenings! as I should thing have not previously been seen since the time of Adam,—no door or window here is warranted to shut, but those that do shut, do it by accident. The walls are a foot and a half thick to keep the houses cool in the hot weather; they are made of mud and straw, and the ceilings of fine cane joined together by string, formed into patterns, which has a very clean, cool, and neat appearance. It is said that in the hot weather Sind swarms with snakes, centipedes, scorpions, mosquitoes, and sand-flies—a rather pleasant contemplation! The soil here is so sandy that not a flower will grow, therefore there are no gardens in Sukkur, but a short distance away wall-flowers, roses, candy tuft, and many other English flowers are grown with great success, and the vegetables are simply delicious. Very good meat can be procured at a reasonable price, and, of course, fowls *ad libitum*.

The season for partridges and quails is just passed, but no doubt other good things will come in their place.

And now for the inhabitants of Sind: they certainly are not overburdened with intelligence; I believe they are notorious for their imbecility, caused no doubt by the immoderate use of the hookah, which a Sindee keeps by his side and smokes at all hours of the day and night until his brain becomes utterly stupified. As servants they are very dirty and very independent, often leaving their situations without a moment's warning. For these and all their other misdemeanours we have thank our paternal Government, which makes no laws between master and servant by which the master can hold his own and teach his menial submission. No submission here! The natives are as pugnacious and in many cases as rebellious as can be, and having things all their own way, what can we expect but that they will be so?

A NEW ARRIVAL IN SIND.

BOMBAY.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST DOGS.—On Friday forty-five stray dogs were destroyed by the police.

A NEW BARRISTER.—At the High Court on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Gibbs, Mr. C. Jackson was sworn as a member of the Bombay Bar.

THE PURDHAN COURT AT RAJCOTE.—According to a Kattywar paper it has been decided by Government to open the Purdhan Court at Rajcote.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—On Friday Mr. Nana Morojee disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the total amount of the fines inflicted was sixty rupees.

THE examination of candidates for the office of Vakeel at Kattywar commences on the 7th March. There are about two hundred candidates for the examination.

MAHI KANTA.—*Chandrodya* complains of the mode in which civil justice is dispensed in the Court of the Political Agent of Mahi Kanta, where there are no vakeels to give legal advice to parties.

ACTING POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—We observe that Mr Peile, Acting Political Agent of Kattywar, is engaged at present in the disposal of some important business left to him by his predecessor.

A STRAY DEER.—A deer was found by the police straying on the Chinchpoogly road on Friday, and no owner being discovered, it was on Saturday sent to the police pound at Mazagon.

THEFT AND ENTICEMENT.—A Maratha named Bajee Wilto has reported to the executive police that some one enticed his child into a gully by giving it a plantain, and stole from her neck a silver ornament.

ACCIDENT.—A horse belonging to one Moorar Khimjee took fright on Friday night whilst being taken to the stable, and bolted, injuring three men and a woman. The injured parties were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE MAHARAJA OF NERIAD.—This Maharaja was about to marry a girl, whose parents were residing at Mysore. Preparations were made for the marriage, but subsequently the Maharaja was informed that the girl's parents were shoe-makers, and so he broke off the match.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan named Hajee Hussen Hajee Meetha appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday, and obtained a warrant against a mehta of his named Soonderjee Jeyram, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of about Rs. 1,100.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Grand March	Mendelssohn.
Qu drille	Bon Jour — Zikoff.
Concertino	For Cornet — Muller.
Valse	Journ listen — Strauss.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia — Donizetti.
Galop	Champagne — Lambeje.

THE GONDUL STATE.—The *Kattywar Summachar*, referring to an order said to have been issued by the Bombay Government to the Gondul State to pay the sum of Rs. 1,08,530 to Bace Jamnabace of Porebunder, or the proper heir or heirs of her late husband, observes that there appears to be other persons besides Jamnabace who are entitled to receive that money, and asks Major Philips, Superintendent in charge of the State, to be careful as to whom this large sum is paid. The writer says that there exists much confusion at present as to who is the rightful heir.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN.—On Saturday last, at the High Court, there was only one board of cases to be heard before Mr. Justice Green, who, however, did not attend. About midday Mr. Justice Gibbs came into Court for a few minutes to state that the commission of Mr. Justice Green ("the late Mr. Justice Green," to use his Lordship's words) as an acting Judge of the High Court expired on Friday, and that as the new commission had not been issued, he could not take his seat on the Bench. His Lordship expected that he (Mr. Justice Green) would probably be in harness again on Monday (to-day). Mr. Justice Gibbs then left the Court. The Hon. Mr. Justice Green, who has been confirmed as a Judge of the High Court, took the usual oath of his office on Friday before one of the Secretaries to Government.

THE WATER SUPPLY IN POONA.—We understand that the Municipality has resolved, on the joint request of the city inhabitants, to supply them with water at their houses, at the rate of seven hundred and thirty gallons per rupee per mensem, and two hundred and sixty gallons for annas, eight per mensem.—*Poona Observer.*

MR. WALTER PARIS.—"An Anglo-Indian—a Bombay man I understand—is beginning to make a figure here on the fiddle. He is a Mr. Walter Paris, a young rising architect by profession, who now at the Albert Hall concerts always takes the Duke of Edinburgh's place as second fiddle whenever His Royal Highness is absent. So he is on the highroad to fortune—if only he have head strong enough to keep it. These concerts are the most delightful things in London—and the pink of the fashion. If you can only fiddle, or flute, or blow a horn well you may have your choice of the prettiest heiresses in London for your accompaniment!"—*London Correspondent of Friend of India.*

CURIOUS CONSPIRACY CASE—MURDER AT BROACH.

MURDERS are rife at Broach among the members of the Borah caste. A shocking murder was perpetrated at this place on the 6th of this month. It appears that a Borah named Ahmed Shallay had in his keeping a woman. The brothers of the woman felt disgraced, and they tried to harass and injure Ahmed. The latter determined to put an end to their intrigues and on the night of the 6th inst., he took a Bheel servant of his into a field far from the town, and wounded him with an axe on several parts of his body, from the effects of which the man died the same night. Ahmed then went and reported the matter to the police, charging the two brothers and three other Borahs with the murder. These parties were immediately taken into custody by the police. From subsequent enquiries into the case made by Mr. Cameron, Superintendent of Police at Broach, it turned out that Ahmed himself was the murderer of his servant. The culprit was placed before Mr. Whitworth, full-power Magistrate of Broach, when he made a confession of his guilt.

HIGH COURT.—24TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For Judgment according to award.

607-'9—Lesthes and Crawford—Sew-hunker Ramchunderjee v. Damoodhur Ramchunderjee—C. Tyabjee.

LONG CAUSES.

462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Manoocver, widow, v. Morarbhoy Vizbookhundass—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.

527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Heerco v. Bai Javer and another—C. Tyabjee.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Heerjee P.—Leathes and Crawford.

717-71—C. Tyabjee—Naronjee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

719-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

723-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Amerchund Soonderjee v. Damersey Sujan—Dallas and Lynch.

726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxumon Nunbajee Lucha v. Mohanajee Janoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Inderjee Moonsey v. Shricrushna Naronjee—Khunderao.

761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Lullloobhoy Lillachund v. Hargovun Dutram and others—No appearance.

765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v. J. L. Lushington and others—No appearance.

773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v. Shaik Ally Vullud Abdool &c.—Gandibhoy.

777-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Agra Bank v. Morarjee Jadowjee—No appearance.

780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v. Wittoba Pandurung—Jefferson and Payne.

782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sewa Ramjee v. Bhanjee Raghowjee —Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Waljebhoy Khaigar and others v. Raghowjee Easuljee and another—M. H. Khan.

787-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey and another—Tyabjee.

794-71—Jefferson and Payne—Girdhundas Khimjee v. Madhowdas Ghella and another—C. Tyabjee.

739-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Wa soodeo Luxumonjee v. Yeshodabai, widow—Khunderao.

770-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Footlabai, widow, v. Venkoo Govind and others—J. Gopal.

820-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bezonjee Pestonjee v. Joseph Jefferson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

800-67—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Nusserwanjee Dorabjee v. Byramjee Bezunjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

960-68—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Sobhadrabai widow and others v. Govind Vinoba—Abraham and Shamrao.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candass Shewaklall v. The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Cursondas Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher. Part heard.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsi Chisaman v. Ramcrustna Bulali—M. H. Khan.

530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Trieumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Premjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memoo Hajee Sullaman v. Bai Baibae, widow—C. Tyabjee.

753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdool bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatimabebee, widow, and another—Venayekrow.

503-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

491-69—Dallas and Lynch—Husrat Shareeat, &c. v. Mahomed Esmael—C. Tyabjee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRIG M. A. CADUR BUX, 66 tons, Captain Pillay, will sail to-day for Calasgur, Putum, and Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE PHAETON, 576 tons, Captain C. Gibson, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Sunderland (September 30th) with a cargo of 892 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. CLIFFORD, 813 tons, Captain Walshaw, sailed yesterday for London via the Suez Canal with the following cargo:—264 bales cotton, 273 cwts coffee, 330½ cwts gum, 70½ cwts E. teeth, 1,085½ cwts galls, 751¼ cwts horns, 523¼ cwts coir yarn, and 553 cwts hemp.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 19th inst. per s.s. Coromandel:—From London to Madras—Mr. Steans, Mr. and Mrs. Allow, Mr. Daun, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. R. S. Baidon, Mr. A. Harper, Mr. Daverau, Mrs. Douglas's ayah, and Mrs. Stevenson's ayah.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ASSYRIA, 696 tons, Captain E. H. Howell, sailed on the 22nd instant from Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Lieut. A. F. W. Royle, and servant. For Tellicherry—Mr. and Mrs. Traill, Mr. F. Fabre, and servant. For Vingorla—Captain C. D. Ballie, and two servants, Asst. Surg Peters, and servant, Lieut. Hall, and servant, Mr. F. W. Marriott, and servant. For Beypore—Captain Wellesley, and servant, Mr. J. R. Middleton, and servant. For Cochin—Rev. J. M. Speechly. For Colombo—Mrs. Gosselein, and two children. For Rutnagherry—Mr. W. Potts, and servant. For Galle—Mrs. Augustine Russell. For Carwar—Mr. Davidass Lulloobhoy, and servant; and thirty-one deck passengers for different ports.

A REVIEW IN PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S CASE.

OUR attention has been drawn to a paragraph published by a local contemporary on Saturday, to the effect that a *fiat* for a review of trial of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba was issued on Thursday last; and that the points will be argued on Thursday next, the 27th inst., before a full court, consisting of Sir M. R. Westropp, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Gibbs. The statement is wholly unfounded. Up to Saturday no *fiat* had been signed by the Advocate-General; no petition had been presented to the Judges on behalf of the prisoners; and therefore no day could have been fixed for a review in the case, or the Judges named before whom the points are expected to be argued.

A deal of misapprehension seems to be abroad upon the subject. Another contemporary says, in his issue of the same date, that "there is much probability of a retrial of the prisoners Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba,"—forgetting that a retrial is wholly out of the question and cannot be asked for. There is no appeal from any sentence or order passed or made in any criminal trial before a Judge of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction, unless there should be an error in the decision of a point of law. Nor is it one amongst the functions appertaining to the office of Advocate-General, "by which he is empowered, in the event of a judge refusing to reserve a point of law or mis-directing a jury," &c., "to move for a new trial before another judge or a full court." His power extends only to certifying that, in his judgment, there is an error in the decision of a point of law, or that a point of law which has been decided should be further considered. When the certificate of the Advocate-General has been obtained, it will be presented to the Chief Justice and Judges with a petition on behalf of the prisoners asking for the appointment of a day to determine the point or points of law. The following are the only sections of the amended Letters Patent of the High Court which bear upon the subject:—

25. "And we do further ordain that there shall be no appeal to the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay from any sentence or order passed or made in any criminal trial before the court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction, which may be constituted by one or more judges of the said High Court. But it shall be at the discretion of any such court to reserve any point or points of law for the opinion of the said High Court."

26. "And we do further ordain that on such point or points of law being so reserved as aforesaid, or on its being certified by the said Advocate-General that, in his judgment, there is an error in the decision of a point or points of law decided by the court of original criminal jurisdiction, or that a point or points of law which has or have been decided by the said court should be further considered, the said High Court shall have full power and authority to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such point or points of law, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the court of original jurisdiction and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the said High Court shall seem right."

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

THE hearing of this case was resumed on Saturday morning. Mr. Marriott having closed the case for the prosecution, Mr. Davis addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, urging that there was no evidence to show that either of them was aware that the will was a forgery, and that there was nothing to show that they used it knowing it to be so. Mr. Davis then went through the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, which he said showed that the case was nothing but a conspiracy got up against the prisoners.

Several witnesses were then called for the defence, after which the counsel for the prosecution replied on their evidence.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that in consideration of the patient attention which the jury had given the case (that being the third day of the trial) he should excuse them from further attendance during the present Sessions.

The jury, after deliberating for upwards of two hours and returning to Court twice with an unfound verdict, found the prisoners guilty on three of the charges.

Prisoners were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Court rose shortly before 9 p.m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. ORISSA, 1,646 tons, Captain H. D. Shallard, will sail to-day for England with the English mail, and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot, and infant.
Lieut. W. Welman.
Mr. and Mrs. Sea y.
Capt. and Mrs. Garstin, and infant.
Capt. W. G. W. Muir.

FOR BRINDISI.

General and Mrs. Lumsden.
Mr. F. W. N. Quilly.
Mr. Conercy.
Mr. and Mrs. Bosanquet.
Mr. F. Barrow.
Mr. David King.

FOR VENICE.

Colonel C. B. G. Bacon.
Mr. J. G. Fraser.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. A. Beamish.
Mr. F. Beamish.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played on Saturday last, in the large compound of the Bombay Education Society's Schools, between the eleven of the Diocesan School in Love Lane and an eleven of the Byculla Schools. The last named were the victors, scoring 177 in one innings, against 81 in both innings on the Diocesan side. The details are as follow:—

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.

	FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.
Graham	b Smith	5	b Smith 0
George	b Smith	0	b Farrell 0
	b Carling	1	b Smith 0
Clark	not out	17	b Farrell 0
Smale	b Smith	2	b Carling 15
Rowland	c Smith	3	not out 1
Goslin	b Smith	1	b Farr ll 2
Mayers	c Millard	1	b Farrell 0
Taylor, C	c Carling	0	a Smith 0
Taylor, W	b Farrell	16	b Farrell 1
Rowell	b Farrell	0	c Carling 1
Byes 11, Leg-Byes 1, No Balls 1		13	Byes 2
Overs 22		—	Overs 11
	Total	59	Total 22
	Grand Total		59
			81

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.

FIRST INNINGS.		
Farrell	c Goslin	18
Smith	b Graham	21
Carling	b Graham	2
Lucas	b George	3
Boileau	b George	48
Ommors	b Barns	25
Bhore	c Smale	3
Easat	not out	9
Mulgavin	b Graham	3
Millard	b Barns	1
Sterling	c Clark	5
	Byes	37
	Leg-Byes	1
	Wide-Balls	1
Overs 24.	Total	177

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

MR. F. TURNER, District Inspector for Guzerat, forwards the subjoined report up to 18th instant:—

"*Veerumgaum and Ahmedabad.*—Weather during the past week has been very hot, but the last two days a very strong wind has been blowing and the clouds are very low and indicate a storm. The temperature is very moist: should rain fall it will stain the cotton and do great injury: a hurricane is almost blowing at the present time, 1 P.M., Tuesday. Cotton picking has commenced, but not in great quantities. Some of the presses are at work. The cotton I have myself examined, is very clean and free from seed; the staple is also good. Wheat crop is being cut down.

"*Dholkera.*—Weather very windy and hot. Picking going on in most of the talukas. Presses are at work and kuppas is coming in. Old cotton per Bengal manund Rs. 17-8, new cotton Rs. 20. 577 bales were exported last week for Bombay.

"*Kaira.*—The first picking is going on, only a two-anna crop is expected; the second picking will not take place until March.

"*Broach.*—Weather cloudy and very hot. Kuppas is coming in on an average of from 150 to 200 cart-loads per day; from 15th January to 15th February 3,764 full-pressed bales and 1,618 half-pressed bales were forwarded by rail.

"*Surat and Valsaur.*—Weather cloudy and a great deal of thunder and lightning. No rain. Cotton picking commenced. The gins and churkas are working, but not much kuppas has as yet been brought in."

The subjoined report up to 18th idem is submitted by Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments, Surat and Broach:—

"The factories are all busy.

HOW ARE OFFICERS TO REPRESENT THEIR GRIEVANCES?

(Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 25.)

THERE is no use in affecting to ignore what is as well known to the Duke of Cambridge and to Mr. Cardwell as it is to every officer in the Army, that a petition prepared very carefully has been sent round regiment by regiment, and has been signed by many hundreds of officers, not collectively, but each one appending his name to a separate form, thus evading and avoiding the letter of the regulation against collective remonstrances, round-robins, and other protests against the action of the authorities, which, in the interest of discipline, are admitted by all to be most objectionable and dangerous. We shall not deal at all with the subject-matter of the petition at present. It is with the thing itself—the fact of the petition multiplied by hundreds being signed by officers of the Army—we propose to deal. It cannot, we presume, be maintained for a moment, as a general rule, that officers, when they consider they are aggrieved, should either submit to the grievance quietly, or be constrained to adopt a course for the redress of it which is obviously destructive of discipline. What then are they to do? In the case of the officers of the Indian Army, who considered they were aggrieved by the recent legislation for the amalgamation of the Indian and the Royal Army, it was certainly an incident of the novel condition of circumstances which could not be viewed with favour in high places, and yet could not be estopped, that they should petition the House to redress what they regarded as the wrongs inflicted on them by its express legislation. But they were moribund as a body, and by absorption or amalgamation were about to lose their separate existence. In the present case we have to deal with a body of officers who are now charged with the maintenance of discipline, and who would, no doubt, regard with horror the preparation of petitions to be signed man by man by the non-commissioned officers of their regiments for the redress of any wrong under which they fancied they were, or really were, suffering. Now it may be said that for every wrong there is a remedy; but it must also be remembered that there are qualifying circumstances, which do not allow of the immediate application of those remedies in one case which can be applied in another. An officer, it may be said, does not lose his rights as a citizen because he holds the Queen's Commission, and he is still free to exercise the right of petition. But it is obvious that his petition must be addressed against something which Parliament can take cognizance of as a grievance; and if it be true that the officer has the right of petition, what is the distinction which exists between him as a citizen in exercising that right, and the soldier who is a citizen also, and, as such, entitled to the same rights as the highest in the land? Now what have the officers, as a body petitioning separately, *nominatim*, to gain? They declare in effect by doing so that they cease to look up to the Queen through her Commander-in Chief as the sole arbiter of their fate. They throw themselves on the House of Commons, and accept as their moderator, so to speak, the Minister whom the success of a political party has placed for the time being in Pall Mall as Secretary of State for War. It is true that the House of Commons votes the supplies, and that, so far, the Army depends on its good will and pleasure. But the soldiers—officers and privates—under the Mutiny Act know nothing at all of the House of Commons or of the Secretary of State for War, and are solely subordinate to the Queen through the Commander-in-Chief. It is true the latter cannot move a corporal's guard without the permission of the War Office, if doing so entails an outlay of a penny; but then it is also true that the Secretary of State—and *a fortiori*, the Parliament which makes him so—has not power to move a man an inch. Is it to be inferred from all this that the Duke of Cambridge—not as such, but as Commander-in-Chief—is so obviously, plainly, patently powerless, so impotent as the mouthpiece of the Queen and of her Army, that it is quite hopeless to apply to him for the redress of grievances; and that, therefore, it is better at once to defer to the House of Commons and accept the position of a purely Parliamentary Army? We do not know. But it seems pretty evident that this great petition of rights which cannot be approved of by the Duke of Cambridge, has not been, and is not, arrested by him. The conclusion must be that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has actually no power to prevent the officers of the Army he is supposed to command for the Crown taking a step of which he most thoroughly disapproves. Now we would ask any one, no matter what his politics, whether that is right; and if it is not right, whether measures should not be adopted to redress the wrong? The subject to which we have called attention is full of consequence. No matter what the upshot, the course which so many officers have been induced to pursue must be painful and humiliating to the Duke of Cambridge, whose impotence in it strikes us as a singular exemplification of the falseness of a position which has been snapped and attacked in a hundred different ways by the outside enemy, and is now menaced by the garrison inside: and we shall be as much surprised as gratified if it lea ts to any substantial redress of the wrongs which have stung these officers to take it.

MEN AND WOMEN.

(Pall Mall Gazette)

THE question, which is the more interesting creature, man or woman, is one that in the present paucity of the sexes, there being but two, it is impossible to settle. Either a man or a woman giving it in favour of their own side might be said to be biassed, and if they awarded it to the other, how could it be proved that they had done themselves justice? It might even be a weak personal propitiation. Literature gives an impression wholly in favour of women, which is to the credit of masculine politeness, considering who the writers have mainly been. If it had gone the other way, it would have been very shameful. Whether, however, men are more interesting to men than women are, and whether women find more in women to interest them than they do in men, are points about which an appeal may be made to evidence. It is true that books seem to take all for granted here again. According to them, there never were creatures so fond of one another as men and women. When you come to the facts of real life, some doubt arises; one thing is certain, nothing like so much fondness is actually shown as is talked of.

Observation goes to force upon us the unwelcome conclusion that this pretended fondness of the two sexes for one another is the great fundamental hypocrisy of the race. It would be unfair to dwell too much on the circumstance that they make one another uncomfortable in a way that men never make men nor women women, taking that fact by itself. This might be a mere result of their being different. But a review of the whole case tends to establish a general incompatibility between the two. Things will have to alter very much if men and women are ever to get along well together. The pretence that they are dying of sheer liking for one another is not only not proved, it is disproved. Not merely is that kind of mortality wholly absent from the returns, but after all these centuries the two sexes greatly keep aloof from one another. Whenever you can get a glimpse of their true tendencies, it comes out clearly enough that men and women are domestic creatures under compulsion. Their real wish is for partial cohabitation. All kinds of social contrivances have been tried, the real purpose of which, no matter how it may be disguised, is to separate the sexes, and so secure for each the pleasure of being only in its own society. There is no sacrifice men will not make to get this luxury. They will support the costliest clubs, they will smoke, they will pretend any sort of recreation, from cards down to billiards, sooner than not e apart from women for a portion of their time. The like thing holds of the ladies in their own way. The inability of the men to stay at home allows their wives to assemble mutual clubs in their own drawing-rooms, and they do so. For one club the men have, the women have hundreds—just as many as there are houses.

It is all very well to decry this disunion, but of what use is that if it arises out of an incurable antipathy? The truth is, the tastes of the sexes radically differ. At home feminine likings prevail, and there is no man who is not more or less aware that the minor arrangements and the wonderful and to him superfluous filigree-like ornamentation of his house are not for him, nor for his sex, but for the other. Just as little can it be doubted that men and women dress each for their own sex; that it is the admiration of their own kind, not of the opposite one, they lay themselves most out for. Men and women are in a perpetual condition of surprise, and scoff at each other's styles, both always as if complacent, and altogether omitting criticism of their own. The dress of the sexes utterly fails of the captivation of one another. The fashionable doings of the one are mysteries to the other; for nine-tenths of the time their attire is an offence to one another. Mutual criticism on the point has not the slightest recognition, nor do the modes affect each other save in the most rudimentary way. Each take their own course. It is not for the young ladies that the young men put on their wonderful neckties, the high collars, their astonishing jewellery, any more than it is of the male dandies the young women stay thinking in hesitating so long over the pattern of a lace or the tint of a parasol. Men never notice the pattern of the lace; they pay little heed to an umbrella, unless it is one a man is carrying. Both have in their eye those who can understand them best—their own sex Conversation equally betrays this natural opposition. If the sexes had real respect for one another, would they indulge in those unbelievable compliments? Neither does it to those of their own kind whom they honestly like. The artificial style of talk which is the traditionary custom of the sexes is plainly that of creatures who do not understand each other and have mutual suspicions. Being strange, they betake themselves to compliments.

A qualification in reference to the family relation has to be made. To a man his mother is not a woman—she is a divinity; the like partly holds in a girl of her father; and brothers and sisters are not of any sex. But get outside this non-sexual circle, and the antipathy quickly comes into play. Boys nearly hate girls, and the feeling is returned; old men care nothing for women of any age, except as nurses; old women creep together. It is only during the central portion of life that the sexes can be said to be civil to one another. In fact, if nature had not forced men and women to love each other during that portion willy-nilly, and given them that incredible and perplexing bribe of children, it is doubtful whether they would have any mutual liking. Love is all that exists between them. The score other feelings of understanding sympathy, of appreciative respect, of rational emulation which men have for men and women for women, neither sex has for the other. It is astonishing, considering what a complete, intricate long association the bringing family ties a couple to, that they do not become more really intimate than they do even in the best cases. Doubt may well be felt that there are few husbands and wives who, in spite of all the trials they have shared, have not at the bottom of their hearts a sense of grievance one against the other. At least, it may fairly be said that, if there were any joint concern of another kind which kept two men or two women partners of fortune under such mutual responsibilities for as long a period, they would develop more warmth of feeling on each side.

It is all very sad; but it cannot be helped. The sexes are a partial failure, and somehow has arisen an enormous exaggeration of their liking for one another. Looked at calmly, the interest which each has for the other is wofully lacking in versatility.

POLITE BEGGARS.

(Liberal Review.)

To obtain money from most people it is necessary to do something more than indirectly appeal to their compassion. A man may stand shivering in a crowded street all day, making those who pass him shudder at the miserable sight which he presents, but unless he does something more than merely stand there, the probability is that he will be very little richer at the end of a day's toil than he was at its commencement. The astute mendicant knows very well that certain people are invulnerable to his attacks. These he wisely leaves unmolested, thus saving himself a considerable amount of snubbing and them a good deal of annoyance. Others may sometimes repel him and sometimes give. Towards these he adopts a wondrously polite demeanour, but, at the same time, lets it be seen that if those whom he is addressing prove obdurate he will become most insolent and abusive; the combination, as might be anticipated, is difficult to resist. A third class, comprising, for the most part, people in the company of other people, who they are extremely desirous shall think well of them, invariably succumb, if properly managed. These, if they show any signs of being hardhearted, he simply wearies out by a dogged persistence in refusing to take "no" for an answer. But it takes a fellow of considerable ability to decide at a glance to which of the three classes a man or woman belongs. All beggars are not Lavaters, and only those who are worthy disciples of that great master can hope to succeed. Moreover, in addition to being a reliable physiognomist, the successful street beggar, or the beggar who prowls about the suburbs of our large towns and lays siege to the purses of the women while the men are away pursuing their business avocations, must be a good judge of character as evidenced in the gleam of an eye and the inflexion of a voice. Lastly, he must be impervious to snubs, and must not give up his calling in disgust on it being exemplified to him in a forcible manner that a heavy boot is a good deal harder than a human body, and that, therefore, in any encounter between them, the latter comes off second best. Possessing all these qualifications, he is fit to take the field against the world, and, doing so, is certain to make a very handsome income so long as his powers remain unimpaired and he does not permit the rum bottle to seriously interfere with his professional duties.

It is by the higher grades of beggars that the art is carried to the highest pitch of perfection. The man who calls at a private house and persists in being shown into the drawing-room is as hard to baffle as he who enters a place of business, will see the principal, and becomes virtuously indignant if his demands are not complied with. But even this fellow is not so aggravating as he who, in place of begging, borrows, and does so with an air that would lead any one to suppose that he was conferring rather than receiving an obligation. If he borrows money the lender may rest assured that it will be returned to him about the same time that the millennium dawns on the world; if he borrows miscellaneous articles the owner may feel thankful if, after repeated applications, he receives them, in such a condition that they are positively worthless. Still, he has the satisfaction of getting them back, which is something. This class of respectable beggars is a very large one, and its representatives are the most undesirable of the whole tribe to encounter, inasmuch as their demands are greater and their advances more difficult to repel than are those of the majority of their contemporaries. They conduct their assaults in a systematic fashion, carefully planning every movement before it is executed. As a rule, they do not, upon entering the presence of an intended victim, at once present the demands. They first pretend an aggravating mystery and then assume a solemnly confidential tone. They have something important to communicate. They are just on the eve of making their fortunes. Then the secret of their errand leaks out. Owing to unexpected circumstances they find themselves short of funds, and, as it unfortunately happens, they have to meet some very pressing engagements, which at any other time would cause them no inconvenience whatever. They are, moreover, the victims of fraud and duplicity on the part of others; throughout life, owing to the child-like simplicity of their natures and the generosity of their dispositions, they have been imposed upon in a most melancholy fashion. Their wants are only temporary, and they are prepared to give their word that what is borrowed shall be repaid, or, failing that, something which they imagine to be good security. Lest their victim hint doubts as to the latter contention, and they at once look at him with the deepest pity and concern—pity that he should be so foolish, concern that their words should be doubted in so small a matter. If he remain obdurate in spite of everything, they proceed to inform him that they thank Heaven they were never hard-hearted; though, had they been deaf to the voice of charity and mercy, they would not now stand in their present humiliating position. As might be anticipated, they get a good deal of money by these means, people preferring to satisfy their demands rather than be subjected to their polite impertinences. They are not so proud as might, perhaps, be assumed from a casual glance at them; if they cannot procure as much as they desire, they will take as much as they can get.

Wherever a man goes in England he is certain to be brought in contact with a certain number of beggars. This, at first sight, seems somewhat surprising, for the occupation of begging can hardly be altogether pleasant. But it has strong attractions for men and women of a certain type. It does not require much sustained effort, and the man who is pursuing it can flatter himself that he is gaining his living in a very easy manner. Then, again, he is subjected to no restraints, there is no occasion for him to indulge in hard and concentrated thought, and his labour is not altogether irksome. Of all beggars, the polite one is the most deserving of condemnation and punishment. In his youth he had been taught better things, for, generally, he is a man of education, and, if successful, of some considerable ability. He is either idle or vicious—hence is it that he has to descend to petty and discreditable artifices in order to gain his bread. Did he meet with rebuffs on all hands, the probability is that he would be forced to seek legitimate employment, in which case he would, possibly, become a very worthy member of society. At any rate, the public would be a great gainer. It is worth while trying how he would manage if those who are now in the habit of befriending him declined to do so any longer.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF A SCOTCH PRECENTOR.—The Parish Church of Denny being in want of a precentor, has lately been hearing candidates for that office. In order to make a choice of the one most suitably qualified to become the leader of the psalmody. The one who took his trials last Sabbath hailed from Perthshire, and appeared to think that the duty of the precentor was to make the congregation jitter. He got through the first psalm without breaking down; but when the second psalm was given out he was unable to find it in his book. After some little delay and much confusion, he turned round to the minister and again asked the name of the psalm. The information having been given, he started a long measure tune instead of a short measure one, and the long and short of it was that he had to resort to the expedient of tacking on to the second line a couple of words from the third. The effect produced is described as having been more remarkable than harmonious, and after much confusion the singing came to a dead-lock. The ex-precentor, who was seated in the body of the Church, was called upon, and in spite of a protest from the candidate, proceeded to conclude the psalm. On the next psalm being given out the would-be precentor struggled through the first verse, and then addressed the congregation in despair. "Ladies and gen lemen," he said, "I confess that I am dead beat by the way in which the psalmody is conducted in this church." The minister now rose to commence his sermon, and the session clerk approached the candidate, and asked him to vacate the desk, which he respectfully declined to do because he had not got justice. He evidently made up his mind to give the congregation a grand *finale* after the sermon, and to their astonishment sang the 119th psalm. The benediction was pronounced, and the candidate, fearing that he had not made a very favourable impression upon the congregation, addressed them, advertising to his musical gifts, and in conclusion offered to bet a sovereign that he would thrash any man in Denny for musical skill. After this pantomimic performance, we think it would be advisable to give the next candidate a private rehearsal.—*Weekly Review.*

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK, BREMEN.

CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the test current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents in Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 1/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 6th February 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—

At 7 days' notice..2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ...3 " " " } Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac.
" 21 " " ...3½ " " "

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. KURRACHEE. LAHORE. CALCUTTA. | MADRAS. AGRA. SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited,) or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 13th October 1871.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK AND PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS, AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager. *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the Board of Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing the same and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with * (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	44 0
49 0	DOUBLE MAGNUMS, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case	at per case. 64 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
32 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine	15 0
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1863	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended	28 0
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Braunesberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
16 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended	42 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark.	Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine ...	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate.....	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate,.....	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0

PORTS.

18 0	One Grape	16 0
24 0	Two do recommended	21 0
30 0	Three do a fine invalid Wine	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE (we commend this wine to the notice of the Clergy)	32 0
33 0	Madeira—Fine East India, full flavour	29 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO., OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS, INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS, WINE MERCHANTS TO

H. M. THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRMIND CLUB. THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 34, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 26*, 34
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 34,* Rs. 38*
DRY CHAMPAGNES, MAGNUMS—	Rs. 86
Ditto	Rs. 45*. Rs. 44*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 31*
Ditto HAMPERS—containing 24 Half-pints	Rs. 27
SHERRIES—	Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 23, Rs. 26, Rs. 34, Rs. 36
MARSALA—Rs. 16-8,	MADEIRA— Rs. 36
SACRAMENTAL WINE—*Rota Tent*	Rs. 22
PORTS—	Rs. 18,* Rs. 24,* Rs. 28, Rs. 34
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8*, Rs. 16
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 14, Rs. 16*, Rs. 18*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 32*
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 22*
BARSAC, LIGHT SAUTERNE—	Rs. 17*
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*.	MACON and VOLNAY Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26
CHABLIS—(La Moutonne)	Rs. 26*
CHABLIS Light—	Rs. 17*
STEIN WEIN in Bocksbentel—	Rs. 27
COGNAC, the best—	Rs. 22, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch—	Rs. 22
JAMAICA RUM—	Rs. 23-8
GIN, LONDON OLD TOM—Rs. 21.	GENEVA— Rs. 19
LIQUEURS, assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 26
CURACOA, Orange and White—	Rs. 38*
MARASCHINO DI ZARA—	Rs. 38*
CHERRY BRANDY—	Rs. 28*
BITTERS, Orange—Rs. 23.	KILL THE CROW— Rs. 27

Wines marked (*) are kept in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in casks of 3 dozens quarts and 6 dozens Pints, none superior in the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

DOSSABHOY MEERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS:—

Poona ..... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat ..... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ..... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION AT DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
J. & C. WHITE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY,
In cases of 2 dozen quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OLD COGNAC.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have the pleasure to inform their Constituents they have received another SMALL PARCEL of the above, BOTTLED in 1864, at Rs. 42 per dozen.

This COGNAC is the oldest ever imported, and is worthy the attention of CONNOISSEURS.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th Feb. 1873.

CHOICE SPARKLING WINES:

In cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

Champagnes:

	Qts. Cash Rs.	Qts. Credit. Rs.	Pints. Cash Rs.	Pints. Credit. Rs.
GIESLER'S "For India," *imported direct from Prod. Giesler & Co* ..... per doz.	40	44	21	23
JULES MUMM'S "Finest Dry" ..... "	40	44	21	23

Hocks:

SUPERIOR SPARKLING ... per doz.	32	36	18	20
EHRENBREITSTEIN (*exquisitely delicate.* ..... "	38	42	21	23

Moselles:

FINE SPARKLING ..... per doz.	27	30		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... "	32	36	18	20
NONPAREIL (*very choice*)... "	36	40	20	22